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First Named Inventor

Haines

Art Unit

2141

Examiner Name

Krislie D. Shingles

Attorney Docket Number

10003219-1

ENCLOSURES

(Check all that apply)



Fee Transmittal Form



Fee Attached



Amendment/Reply



After Final



Affidavits/declaration(s)



Extension of Time Request



Express Abandonment Request



Information Disclosure Statement



Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)



Reply to Missing Parts/Incomplete Application



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Drawing(s)



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Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)



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Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below):

Resubmission of Appellants'/Applicants' Opening Brief on Appeal (Amended) in response to the Notice of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief mailed 03/21/2006

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name

Hewlett-Packard Development Co.

Signature

Printed name

Matthew L Wade

Date

4/19/06

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APR 20 2006

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In Re Application of: Robert E. Haines et al

Serial No. 09/874,104

Filed: 06/04/2001

For: System And Method For Requesting Computer Resources

Attorney Docket No. 10003219-1

Art Unit: 2141

Examiner: Kristie D. Shingles

Mail Stop: Appeal Brief-Patents
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Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

APPELLANTS'/APPLICANTS' OPENING BRIEF ON APPEAL (AMENDED)

This amended appeal brief is submitted to correct what the Office has identified in the Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief as errors in the original brief.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the State of Texas and having a principal place of business at 20555 S.H. 249 Houston, TX 77070, U.S.A. (hereinafter "HPDC"). HPDC is a Texas limited partnership and is a wholly-owned affiliate of Hewlett-Packard Company, a Delaware Corporation, headquartered in Palo Alto, CA. The general or managing partner of HPDC is HPQ Holdings, LLC.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no known related appeals or interferences.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claim 1-20 are pending. Claims 1-20 stand finally rejected. The rejection of Claims 4 and 6-20 are appealed. The rejection of Claims 1-3 and 5 are not appealed.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

This application was originally filed on June 4, 2001 with 1-20 claims. A final office action was mailed on June 1, 2005. In a response (filed on August 1, 2005) to the final office action, Applicants requested claims 1-5 to be canceled.

An advisory action, mailed August 19, 2005, indicates that the amendments proposed in the August 1, 2005 response were not entered.

Accordingly, claims 1-5 have not been canceled and no further amendments to the claims have been entered subsequent to the final rejection.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The claimed inventions are summarized below with reference numerals and references to the written description ("specification") and drawings. All references are shown in the application at least where indicated herein.

Claim 1 is an independent claim directed to a method of requesting a resource having a URL, from a WEB server (e.g., 416, Fig. 4). The method comprises transmitting a first request (e.g., 304, Fig. 3) to a remote computer (e.g., 24, Fig. 3) for a cookie (e.g., 305, Fig. 3) that is valid for the URL (e.g., 302, Fig. 3), then receiving a first cookie (e.g., 306, Fig. 3) from the remote computer (e.g., 24, Fig. 3); and transmitting both the first cookie and a request for the resource to the WEB Server (e.g., 308, Fig. 3). (e.g., Specification, page 5, lines 14 to page 6, line 2).

Claim 4 is dependent from claim 1. The method of claim 4 further comprises receiving the resource and a second cookie from the WEB server (e.g., 604, Fig. 6A), and in response to receiving the second cookie, transmitting the second cookie to the remote computer for storage (e.g., 608, Fig. 6A). (e.g., Specification, page 9, lines 10-18).

Claim 6 is an independent claim directed to a computing device (e.g., 416, Fig. 4). The computing device comprises means (e.g., 450, Fig. 4) for receiving a first cookie that is valid for a first range of URL's from a first WEB client (412, Fig. 4) means

(e.g., 450, Fig. 4) for receiving a first request for a cookie that is valid for a first URL from a second WEB client (414, Fig. 4) , and means (e.g., 450 Fig. 4) for responding to the first request by transmitting the first cookie to the second WEB client if the first URL is within the first range of URL's. (Specification, page 7, line 18 to page 8, line 18 and page 10, line 20 to page 11, lines 28.)

Claim 7 is directed to a computing device of claim 6. Claim 7 recites: wherein the first WEB client (412, Fig. 4) and the second WEB client (414, Fig. 4) are two different computing devices.

Claim 8 is directed to the computing device of claim 7. Claim 8 recites: wherein the first cookie receiving means is configured to receive the first cookie from the first WEB client (412, Fig. 4) over a network (422, Fig. 4); and wherein the first request responding means is configured to transmit the first cookie to the second WEB client over the network (422, Fig. 4). (Specification, page 10, lines 5- 19.)

Claim 9 is directed to the computing device of claim 8. Claim 9 further includes means (e.g., 450, Fig. 4) for receiving a second cookie that is valid for a second range of URL's from the second WEB client, means (e.g., 450, Fig. 4) for receiving a second request that defines a second URL from the first WEB client, and means (e.g., 450, Fig. 4) for responding to the second request by transmitting the second

cookie to the first WEB client if the second URL is within the second range of URL's. (Specification, page 7, line 18 to page 8, line 18 and page 10, line 20 to page 11, lines 28.)

Claim 12 is directed to a system that comprises a first WEB client (412, Fig. 4 and Fig. 5) operable to receive a first resource and a first cookie from a first WEB Server (470, Fig. 4) and configured to automatically respond thereto by processing the first resource and transmitting the first cookie to a remote computer (450, Fig. 4). (Specification, page 7, line 18 to page 8, line 18 and page 10, line 20 to page 11, lines 28.)

Claim 13 is directed to the system of claim 12. The system further comprises a second WEB client 414, Fig. 4) operable to receive a second resource and a second cookie from a second WEB server and configured to automatically respond thereto by processing the second resource and transmitting the second cookie to the remote computer (450, Fig. 4). (Specification, page 7, line 18 to page 8, line 18 and page 10, line 20 to page 11, lines 28.)

Claim 14 is directed to the system of claim 13, wherein the first WEB client is further operable to receive a URL (302, Fig. 3) from a user and is responsive thereto by first transmitting a request (304, Fig. 3) to the remote computer (24,

Fig. 3) for a cookie (305, Fig. 3) that is valid for the URL. (Specification, page 7, line 18 to page 8, line 18 and page 10, line 20 to page 11, lines 28.)

Claim 15 is directed to the system of claim 12. The system includes the remote computer (450, Fig. 4), wherein the remote computer (24, Fig. 3) is operable to receive the first cookie from the first WEB client and to then store the first cookie; wherein the remote computer (24, Fig. 3) is operable to receive the second cookie from the second WEB client and to then store the second cookie; wherein the remote computer (24, Fig. 3) is operable to receive the request from the first WEB client and is responsive thereto by: (a) transmitting the stored first cookie to the first WEB client if the stored first cookie is valid for the URL; and (b) transmitting the stored second cookie to the first WEB client if the stored second cookie is valid for the URL. (Specification, page 7, line 18 to page 8, line 18 and page 10, line 20 to page 11, lines 28.)

Claim 16 is directed to the system of claim 14. The system includes the remote computer (24, Fig. 3), operable to receive a cookie that is valid for the URL from the second WEB client and to respond thereto by storing the cookie in a memory, and further configured to automatically respond to the request by transmitting the cookie to the first WEB client. (Specification, page 7, line 18 to page 8, line 18 and page 10, line 20 to page 11, lines 28.)

Claim 17 is directed to the system of claim 16. The system further includes a monitoring device (904, Fig. 9) operable to monitor a first device (devices 906, Fig. 9) to detect when the device (devices 906) generates a pre-defined signal and to respond thereto by generating a notification that the signal was generated; and wherein the first WEB client (412, Fig. 9) and the second WEB client (414, Fig. 9) are operable by a user to retrieve the notification.

(Specification, page 12, lines 4-20.)

Claim 18 is directed to the system of claim 17, wherein the first device is a printer. (Specification, page 12, lines 4-20).

Claim 19 is directed to the system of 18 and further includes the printer, and wherein the printer includes a replaceable consumable cartridge; and wherein the printer is operable to generate the signal when a consumable in the cartridge moves below a pre-determined level. (Specification, page 13, lines 8-18.)

Specific references to portions of the application are provided with the understanding that nonreferenced portions of the application may also be relevant. As such, it should be understood that the claims are not limited by the particular references made above, but rather are fully supported by the entirety of the disclosure.

VI. GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The following issues are presented for review:

1. Whether claim 4 is anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) by US Publication 2002/0133540 to Sears, Jr. et. Al.

2. Whether claims 6 is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over US Publication 2002/0007317 to Callaghan et. Al. in view of Sears, Jr. et. Al. (US Publication 2002/0133540).

3. Whether claims 7 and 8 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over US Publication 2002/0007317 to Callaghan et. Al. in view of Sears, Jr. et. Al. (US Publication 2002/0133540).

4. Whether claims 9-11 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over US Publication 2002/0007317 to Callaghan et. Al. in view of Sears, Jr. et. Al. (US Publication 2002/0133540).

5. Whether claims 12 is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over US Publication 2002/0007317 to Callaghan et. Al. in view of Sears, Jr. et. Al. (US Publication 2002/0133540).

6. Whether claims 13, 14, 16 and 17 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over US Publication 2002/0007317 to Callaghan et. Al. in view of Sears, Jr. et. Al. (US Publication 2002/0133540).

7. Whether claims 15 is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over US Publication 2002/0007317 to Callaghan et. Al. in view of Sears, Jr. et. Al. (US Publication 2002/0133540).

8. Whether claims 19 and claim 20 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over US Publication 2002/0007317 to Callaghan et. Al. in view of Sears, Jr. et. Al. (US Publication 2002/0133540).

VII. ARGUMENT

Applicants assert that (1) the rejection of claim 4 as being anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102 by Sears and (2) the rejection of 6-20 as being obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Callaghan et. Al. in view of Sears is improper.

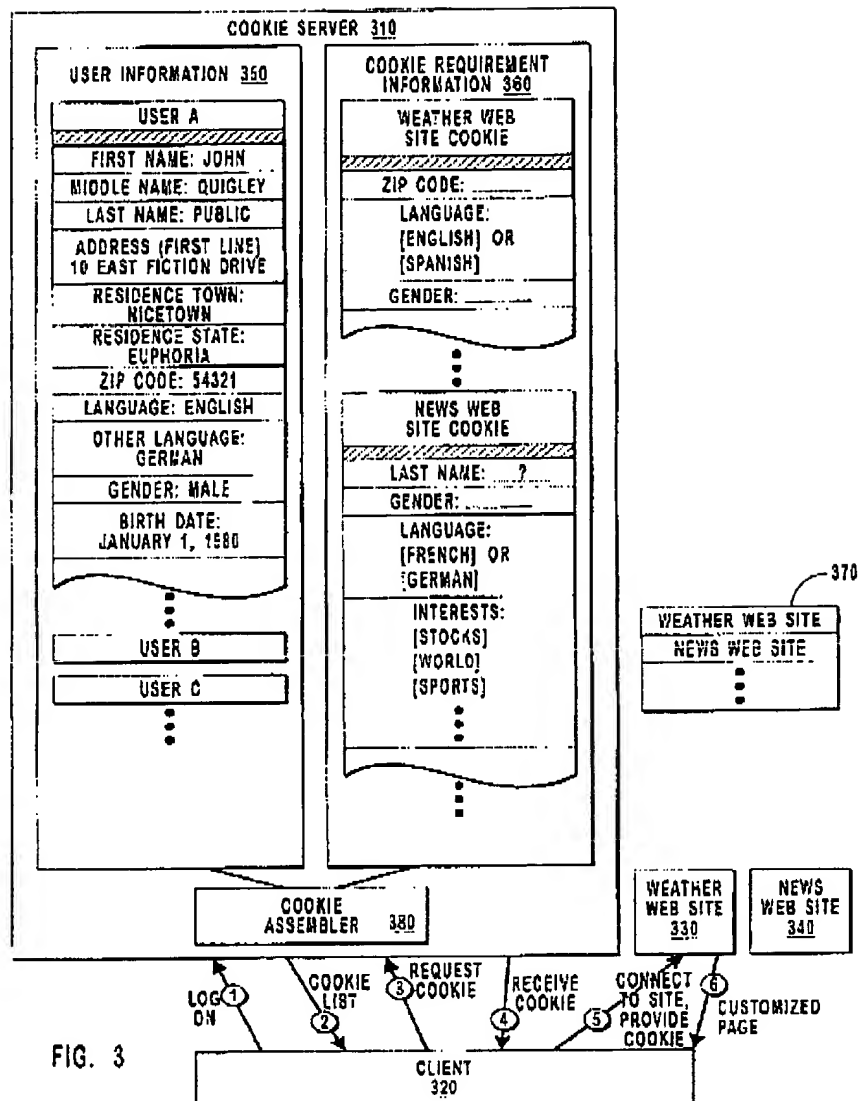
A. Claim Rejection - 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

For a proper rejection of a claim under 35 U.S.C. Section 102(e), the cited reference must disclose all elements/features/steps of the claim. See, e.g., E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. v. Phillips Petroleum Co., 849 F.2d 1430, 7 USPQ2d 1129 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Claim 4 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Sears. Applicants assert that Sears does not teach or suggest every element of claim 4, and thus Sears does not anticipate claim 4.

i. The Sears Publication

Sears describes a Cookie Server 310 that automatically generates a cookie for a client 320. Fig. 3 (reproduced below) of Sears shows a block diagram of the Sears system.



In operation, when a client 320 is to connect with a web site such as weather web site 330 or news web site 340, the cookie server 310 provides the appropriate cookie or cookies for that web site to the client 320. The client 320 then provides that cookie(s) to the web site so that the web site may provide a customized page to the client 320. See Sears at paragraph 48.

It is noted for the later discussion that nowhere does Sears indicate that the client 320 operates to transmit cookies to the cookie server 310.

ii. **Claim 4**

Claim 4 recites a method of requesting a resource having a URL from a WEB server. The method includes the limitations of claim 1 and therefore recites:

- (1) transmitting a first request to a remote computer for a cookie that is valid for the URL; then
- (2) receiving a first cookie from the remote computer; and
- (3) transmitting both the first cookie and a request for the resource to the WEB Server;
- (4) receiving the resource and a second cookie from the WEB server; and
- (5) in response to receiving the second cookie, transmitting the second cookie to the remote computer for storage.

It is respectively asserted that Sears does not anticipate claim 4 as nowhere does Sears describe the claim 4 elements highlighted above.

With respect to the highlighted elements of claim 4, the Examiner states in the final office Action: " Sears et al. teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving the resource and a second cookie from the WEB server; and in response to receiving the second cookie, transmitting the second cookie to the remote computer for storage (page 1, section 0012 and page 2, section 0016)." Final Office Action, Page 7.

Applicants respectfully disagree that the sections (0012 and 0016) of Sears cited by the Examiner teach the highlighted elements of claim 4. The Examiner appears to take the position that the client 320 described by Sears can receive a cookie from an external WEB site **and can then transmit this cookie to the Cookie Server 310 for storage.** It is respectfully asserted that this is an incorrect reading of Sears and nowhere does Sears describe the client 320 as having the capability to transmit a cookie to the Cookie Server 310 for Storage.

Moreover, Sears does not anticipate claim 4 as Sears does not teach at least the claim 4 elements of (4) **receiving the resource and a second cookie from the WEB server** and (5) **in response to receiving the second cookie, transmitting the second cookie to the remote computer for storage.**

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 4 over Sears is improper.

B. Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Applicants assert that the Examiner has failed to establish the prima facie obviousness of claims 6-20, and that rejection of claims 6-20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is therefore improper.

i. Prima Facie Obviousness

As has been acknowledged by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") has the burden under section 103 to establish a prima facie case of obviousness by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or generally available knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art that would lead that individual to the claimed invention. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988). The Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) section 2143 discusses the requirements of a prima facie case for obviousness. That section provides as follows:

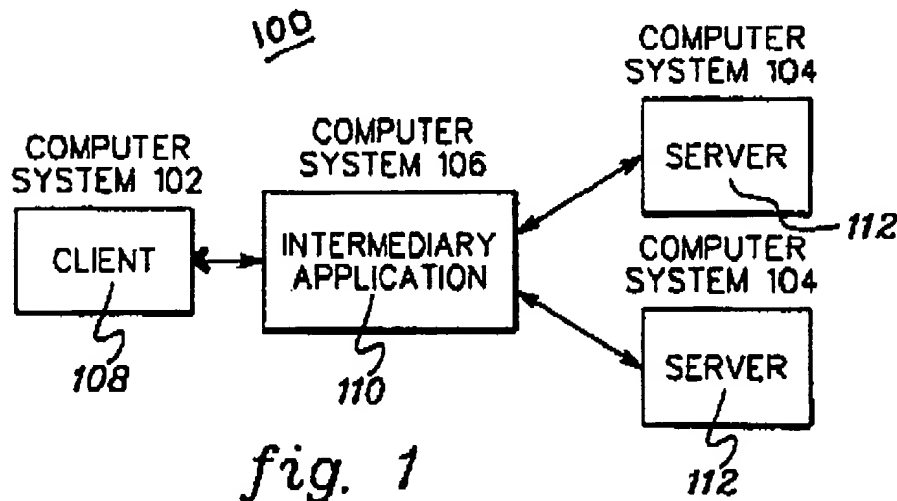
To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teaching. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and reasonable expectation of success must both be found

in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure.

In the present case, the prior art references, when combined, do not teach or suggest all of Applicant's claim limitations. Applicant discusses the applied references and Applicant's claims in the following.

ii. The Callaghan Publication

Callaghan describes a system for sharing state information across domains. Fig. 1 (reproduced below) of Callaghan shows a block diagram of a computing environment 100.



In operation, the intermediary application 110 (which, according to Callaghan, may represent a proxy server) controls the adding of state information (i.e., cookies) to the

requests and responses such that the state information can be shared between different domains. See Callaghan at Section 49.

For the later discussion it is noted that there is no indication in Callaghan that the client 108 (or the servers 112) operates to send the intermediary application 110 a specific request for a cookie.

iii. **Claim 6**

Independent Claim 6 recites:

Claim 6: A computing device, comprising:

- (1) means for receiving a first cookie that is valid for a first range of URL's from a first WEB client;
- (2) means for receiving a first request for a cookie that is valid for a first URL from a second WEB client; and
- (3) means for responding to the first request by transmitting the first cookie to the second WEB client if the first URL is within the first range of URL's.

With regard to Examiner's rejection of claim 6, the Examiner provided the following statements in the final office action:

Examiner Statement #1: "Callaghan et al teaches a computing device, comprising: means for receiving a first request for a cookie that is valid for a first URL

from a second WEB client and means for responding to the first request (page 3, section 0052 and page 4, section 0053-0055 and 0058-0059)." Final Office Action, page 8

Examiner Statement #2: "Callaghan et al does not teach means for receiving a first cookie that is valid for a first range of URL's from a first Web client; transmitting the first cookie to the second WEB client if the first URL is within the first range of URL's. Sears, Jr. et al. teaches means for receiving a first cookie that is valid for a first range of URL's from a first WEB client; transmitting the first cookie to the second WEB if the first URL is within the first range of URL's...". Final Office Action, page 8.

Based upon the Examiner's statement #1, the Examiner appears to take the position that Callaghan teaches the claim 6 element of means for receiving a first request for a cookie that is valid for a first URL from a second WEB client.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

Nowhere does Callaghan describe a computing device that receives a request for a cookie that is valid for a first URL from a Web client. The intermediary application 110 described by Callaghan, for example, receives standard http requests from the client 108. Such standard requests are not requests for a cookie that is valid for a first URL.

Based upon the Examiner's statement #2, the Examiner appears to also take the position that Sears teaches the claim 6 element of: means for receiving a first cookie that is valid for a first range of URL's from a first WEB client; and means for responding to the first request by transmitting the first cookie to the second WEB client if the first URL is within the first range of URL's.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

As previously noted, Sears, describes a Cookie Server that automatically generates a cookie for a client. There is no indication that the Sears' Cookie Server operates to receive a cookie from a Web Client.

Moreover, nowhere does Sears describe a computing device that operates to receive a first cookie from a first Web Client and that can transmit **this same cookie to a second Web client**.

Accordingly, the combination of all cited references, Callaghan and Sears, fails to teach the elements of Applicant's claim 6. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness is not supported and the rejection of claim 6 should be removed.

iv. Claims 7 and 8

Dependent Claim 7 recites: The computing device of claim 6, wherein the first WEB client and the second WEB client are two different computing devices.

With regard to claim 7, The Examiner States: "Callaghan teaches the computing device of claim 6, wherein the first WEB Client and the second Web Client are two different computing devices (fig. 1)." Final Office Action, page 9.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

Fig. 1 in Callaghan shows two servers but only a single WEB Client. Moreover, Callaghan, does not teach or suggest the computing device of claim 6 wherein the first Web client and the second Web Client are two different computing devices.

Accordingly, the combination of all cited references, Callaghan and Sears, fails to teach the elements of Applicant's claim 7. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness is not supported and the rejection of claim 7 should be removed.

Given that the combination of Callaghan et al in view of Sears, Jr. does not render claim 7 obvious, it follows that such combination likewise does not render obvious claim 8 which depends from claim 7 and incorporate all of the limitations of claim 7. Claims 8 is therefore allowable over the combination of these references for at least this reason.

v. Claims 9-11

Claim 9 recites: The computing device of claim 8, further comprising:

(1) means for receiving a second cookie that is valid for a second range of URL's from the second WEB client;

(2) means for receiving a second request that defines a second URL from the first WEB client; and

(3) means for responding to the second request by transmitting the second cookie to the first WEB client if the second URL is within the second range of URL's.

With regard to claim 9, the Examiner States: "Sears, Jr. et al. teaches means for receiving a second cookie that is valid for a second range of URL's from the second WEB client; and transmitting the second cookie to the first WEB client if the second URL is within the second range of URL's 2 (section 0016 and section 0025)..". Final Office Action, page 10.

Applicant's respectfully disagree and Applicant's respectfully assert that the Examiner is apparently misinterpreting the Sears description at page 2, section 0016 and section 0025. The Examiner is apparently reading into these sections that the Sears client 320 operates to transmit cookies that are received from external WEB sites to the Cookie Server 310. This is incorrect- nowhere does Sears indicate that the client 320 has this capability and/or operates in this manner.

As previously noted, the Sears Cookie Server operates to generate cookies for Web clients but does not receive cookies from Web Clients. Further, nowhere does Sears teach a device that can receive a second cookie from a second Web client and that can transmit this same cookie to the first WEB client.

Accordingly, the combination of all cited references, Callaghan and Sears, fails to teach the elements of Applicant's claim 9. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness is not supported and the rejection of claim 9 should be removed.

Given that the combination of Callaghan et al in view of Sears, Jr. does not render claim 9 obvious, it follows that such combination likewise does not render obvious claims 10-11 which depend from claim 9 and incorporate all of the limitations of claim 9. Claims 10-11 are therefore allowable over the combination of these references for at least this reason.

vi. **Claim 12**

Claim 12 recites: A system, comprising: a first WEB client operable to receive a first resource and a first cookie from a first WEB Server and configured to automatically respond thereto by processing the first resource and transmitting the first cookie to a remote computer.

With regard to claim 12, the Examiner States: "Sears, Jr. et al. teaches transmitting the first cookie to a remote computer (page 2, second 0016)."

Applicant's respectfully disagree.

With respect to claim 12, the Examiner appears to be taking the position that the WEB client 320 can receive a resource and a cookie from a Web Server (e.g., the Weather Web site 330 or the News Web site 340) and is responsive thereto by transmitting the received cookie to the Cookie Server 310.

It is respectfully asserted that this is an incorrect reading of Sears. Sears, in fact, mentions nothing about the operation of the client 320 upon receiving a cookie from an external WEB site.

As noted above, the Cookie Server described by Sears operates to generate cookies for Web clients but does not receive cookies from Web Clients and there is no indication that Sears contemplates the client 320 transmitting cookies to the Cookie Server 310.

Accordingly, the combination of all cited references, Callaghan and Sears, fails to teach the elements of Applicant's claim 12. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness is not supported and the rejection of claim 12 should be removed.

vii. Claim 13, Claim 14, Claim 16 and Claim 17

Claim 13 recites: The system of claim 12, further comprising: a second WEB client operable to receive a second resource and a second cookie from a second WEB server and configured to automatically respond thereto by processing the second resource and transmitting the second cookie to the remote computer.

With regard to claim 13, the Examiner States: "Sears, Jr. et al. teaches transmitting the second cookie to a remote computer (page 2, second 0016)." Final Office Action, page 11.

Applicant's respectfully disagree.

Sears makes no mention of a **second** Web client. Moreover, Sears does not teach a second WEB client that is operable to respond to receiving a second resource and second cookie **by transmitting the second cookie to a remote computer**. As noted above, the Cookie Server 310 described by Sears operates to generate cookies for Web clients but does not receive cookies from Web Clients and WEB clients **do not** transmit cookies to the Sears Cookie Server 310.

Accordingly, the combination of all cited references, Callaghan and Sears, fails to teach the elements of Applicant's claim 13. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness is not supported and the rejection of claim 13 should be removed.

Given that the combination of Callaghan et al in view of Sears, Jr. does not render claim 13 obvious, it follows that such combination likewise does not render obvious claims 14, 16 and 17 which depend (directly or indirectly) from claim 13 and incorporate all of the limitations of claim 13. Claims 14, 16 and 17 are therefore allowable over the combination of these references for at least this reason.

viii. Claim 15

Claim 15 recites: The system of claim 14, further comprising: the remote computer; and wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the first cookie from the first WEB client and to then store the first cookie; and wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the second cookie from the second WEB client and to then store

the second cookie; and wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the request from the first WEB client and is responsive thereto by: (a) transmitting the stored first cookie to the first WEB client if the stored first cookie is valid for the URL; and (b) transmitting the stored second cookie to the first WEB client if the stored second cookie is valid for the URL.

With regard to Examiner's rejection of claim 15, the Examiner appears to take the position that Callaghan teaches the following claim 15 element: "wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the request from the first WEB client and is responsive thereto by: (a) transmitting the stored first cookie to the first WEB client if the stored first cookie is valid for the URL; and (b) transmitting the stored second cookie to the first WEB client if the stored second cookie is valid for the URL".

It is respectfully asserted that Callaghan does not teach this claim 15 element.

Nowhere does Callaghan teach a device that can receive a request (for a cookie) from a first Web client and is responsive thereto by transmitting to the WEB client either the first cookie (which was originally received by the first WEB client) or the second cookie (which was originally received by the second WEB client).

Callaghan's Intermediary Application 110, for example, does not operate to receive requests for a cookie from a WEB client and certainly does not respond to such a request by transmitting a cookie **back** to the requesting Web client.

It also respectfully submitted, that contrary to the Examiners assertions, the Sears reference does not teach a remote computer that is operable to receive a first cookie from a first Web Client and a second cookie from a second Web Client. As noted above, the Cookie Server described by Sears operates to generate cookies for Web clients but does not receive cookies from Web Clients.

Accordingly, the combination of all cited references, Callaghan and Sears, fails to teach the elements of Applicant's claim 15. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness is not supported and the rejection of claim 15 should be removed.

ix. Claim 18

Claim 18 recites: The system of claim 17, wherein the first device is a printer.

With regard to claim 18, the Examiner States: "Sears et. al teaches wherein the first device (monitoring device) is a printer... " Final Office Action, page 14.

Applicants respectfully disagree. Nowhere does Sears describe a printer.

Accordingly, the combination of all cited references, Callaghan and Sears, fails to teach the elements of Applicant's claim 18. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness is not supported and the rejection of claim 18 should be removed.

x. Claim 19 and Claim 20

Claim 19 recites: The system of claim further comprising: the printer; and wherein the printer includes a replaceable consumable cartridge; and wherein the printer is operable to generate the signal when a consumable in the cartridge moves below a pre-determined level.

With regard to claim 19, the Examiner states: "Sears et. al teaches further comprising the printer; and wherein the printer includes a replaceable consumable cartridge..."

Final Office Action, page 14.

Applicants respectfully disagree. Nowhere does Sears describe a printer or a replaceable consumable cartridge.

Accordingly, the combination of all cited references, Callaghan and Sears, fails to teach the elements of Applicant's claim 19. Therefore, a prima facie case of obviousness is not supported and the rejection of claim 19 should be removed.

Given that the combination of Callaghan in view of Sears does not render claim 19 obvious, it follows that such combination likewise does not render obvious claim 20 which depend from claim 19 and incorporate all of the limitations of claim 19. Claims 20 is therefore allowable over the combination of these references for at least this reason.

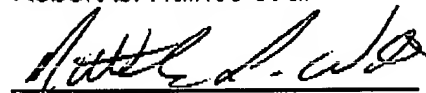
Conclusion

In summary, it is Applicant's position that Applicant's claims are patentable over the applied prior art references and that the rejection of these claims should be withdrawn. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Board of Appeals overturn the Examiner's rejection of the appealed claims and allow Applicant's appealed claims.

Respectfully submitted,

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VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A method of requesting a resource having a URL from a WEB server, comprising:
 - transmitting a first request to a remote computer for a cookie that is valid for the URL; then
 - receiving a first cookie from the remote computer; and
 - transmitting both the first cookie and a request for the resource to the WEB Server.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
 - receiving input from a user defining the URL; and wherein the first request transmitting step is automatically performed in response to receiving the user input.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the first request transmitting step is performed by transmitting the first request over a network to the remote computer.
4. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
 - receiving the resource and a second cookie from the WEB server;and
 - in response to receiving the second cookie, transmitting the second cookie to the remote computer for storage.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the network comprises the INTERNET.
6. A computing device, comprising:
 - means for receiving a first cookie that is valid for a first range of URL's from a first WEB client;
 - means for receiving a first request for a cookie that is valid for a first URL from a second WEB client; and

means for responding to the first request by transmitting the first cookie to the second WEB client if the first URL is within the first range of URL's.

7. The computing device of claim 6, wherein the first WEB client and the second WEB client are two different computing devices.

8. The computing device of claim 7, wherein the first cookie receiving means is configured to receive the first cookie from the first WEB client over a network; and

wherein the first request responding means is configured to transmit the first cookie to the second WEB client over the network.

9. The computing device of claim 8, further comprising:
means for receiving a second cookie that is valid for a second range of URL's from the second WEB client;

means for receiving a second request that defines a second URL from the first WEB client; and

means for responding to the second request by transmitting the second cookie to the first WEB client if the second URL is within the second range of URL's.

10. The computing device of claim 9, further comprising:
means for further responding to the second request by transmitting the first cookie to the first WEB client if the second URL is within the first range of URL's.

11. The computing device of claim 10, wherein the network comprises the INTERNET.

12. A system, comprising:
a first WEB client operable to receive a first resource and a first cookie from a first WEB Server and configured to automatically respond thereto

by processing the first resource and transmitting the first cookie to a remote computer.

13. The system of claim 12, further comprising:

a second WEB client operable to receive a second resource and a second cookie from a second WEB server and configured to automatically respond thereto by processing the second resource and transmitting the second cookie to the remote computer.

14. The system of claim 13, wherein the first WEB client is further operable to receive a URL from a user and is responsive thereto by first transmitting a request to the remote computer for a cookie that is valid for the URL.

15. The system of claim 14, further comprising:

the remote computer; and

wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the first cookie from the first WEB client and to then store the first cookie; and

wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the second cookie from the second WEB client and to then store the second cookie; and

wherein the remote computer is operable to receive the request from the first WEB client and is responsive thereto by: (a) transmitting the stored first cookie to the first WEB client if the stored first cookie is valid for the URL; and (b) transmitting the stored second cookie to the first WEB client if the stored second cookie is valid for the URL.

16. The system of claim 14, further comprising:

the remote computer, operable to receive a cookie that is valid for the URL from the second WEB client and to respond thereto by storing the cookie in a memory, and further configured to automatically respond to the request by transmitting the cookie to the first WEB client.

17. The system of claim 16, further comprising:

a monitoring device operable to monitor a first device to detect when the device generates a pre-defined signal and to respond thereto by generating a notification that the signal was generated; and
wherein the first WEB client and the second WEB client are operable by a user to retrieve the notification.

18. The system of claim 17, wherein the first device is a printer.

19. The system of 18, further comprising:
the printer; and
wherein the printer includes a replaceable consumable cartridge;
and wherein the printer is operable to generate the signal when a consumable in the cartridge moves below a pre-determined level.

20. The system of claim 19, wherein the printer is a laser printer.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None presented.

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None presented.

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